

C.B. KING UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

MARCH 29, 2000.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SHUSTER, from the Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1567]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1567) to designate the United States courthouse located at 223 Broad Street in Albany, Georgia, as the “C.B. King United States Courthouse”, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 223 Broad Avenue in Albany, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the “C.B. King United States Courthouse”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “C.B. King United States Courthouse”.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 223 Broad Avenue in Albany, Georgia, as the “C.B. King United States Courthouse”.

Chevene Bowers “C.B.” King was born in Albany, Georgia on October 12, 1923. King served in the Navy and graduated from Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. He later earned his law degree from Case Western University in Cleveland, Ohio. C.B. King was a cooperating attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund starting in 1964. He was the lead attorney in three school desegregation cases throughout Georgia. In an early civil rights movement in Albany, Georgia known as the “Albany Move-

ment,” King lead the way to ensure the right to peaceably assemble and demonstrate. He also represented African American voters and candidates for office in the fight against unconstitutional segregation and discrimination. In rural Georgia, King argued a series of lawsuits that exposed discriminatory practices in the selection of jurors violating the Fourteenth Amendment. Through these lawsuits racial and sex discrimination were eliminated from jury selection. His actions lead to the passage of the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968. King also argued a number of cases that strengthened provisions in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding equal opportunities for African Americans.

This designation is a fitting honor to a dedicated civil rights pioneer.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On March 23, 2000, the Committee met in open session and ordered reported S. 1567, as amended, designating the United States courthouse under construction in Albany, Georgia as the “C.B. King United States Courthouse,” approved March 22, 2000, by the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, Hazardous Materials and Pipeline Transportation, by voice vote with a quorum present. There were no recorded votes taken during Committee consideration of S. 1567, as amended.

RECORD VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives requires each committee report to include the total number of votes cast for and against on each record vote on a motion to report and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, and the names of those members voting for and against. There were no recorded votes taken in connection with ordering S. 1567, as amended, reported. A motion by Mr. Franks to order S. 1567, as amended, favorably reported to the House was agreed to by voice vote, a quorum being present.

COST OF THE LEGISLATION

Clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives does not apply where a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and is included in the report. Such a cost estimate is included in this report.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee references the report of the Congressional Budget Office below.

2. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee has received no report of oversight findings and recommendations from the Committee on Government Reform on the subject of S. 1567, as amended.

3. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following cost estimate for S. 1567, as amended, from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 29, 2000.

Hon. BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed the following legislation, which was ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on March 23, 2000. CBO estimates that their enactment would have no significant impact on the federal budget, and would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. The bills reviewed are:

- H.R. 1359, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed at 10 East Commerce Street in Youngstown, Ohio, as the “Frank J. Battisti and Nathaniel R. Jones Federal Building and United States Courthouse”; and
- S. 1567, an act to designate the United States courthouse located at 223 Broad Street in Albany, Georgia, as the “C.B. King United States Courthouse.”

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is John R. Righter.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, committee reports on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the measure. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure finds that Congress has the authority to enact this measure pursuant to its powers granted under article I, section 8 of the Constitution.